THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1833. NO. 41.

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,
Portrait & Miniature Painter,
(No. 29 IRWIN'S ROW, LIBERTY STREET,)
PITTSBURGH.

☞His friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and view specimens.
September 21—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

DENTIST.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT'S OFFICE—No. 78 Liberty Street, corner of Evans' Alley.
P. S. Dentists can be furnished with his beautiful Porcelain Teeth. Oct. 12, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.
Dec. 25—tf

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of
JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street

LOTS! LOTS!!

THE following Valuable Lots are offered at Private Sale, until the first of February next, and if not sold then, they will be offered at Public Sale, viz:

4 Lots in Fifth Street, adjoining the Mansion House.

20 Lots in Penn street, beginning at the corner of Wayne.

☞Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on B. Darlington, who will show a plan of said lots, with the terms.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1833.—tf

TO LET,
AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE dwelling, at present occupied by the subscriber, No. 29 Irwin's Row, Liberty street. Enquire of John Irwin, or the subscriber.
J. R. LAMBDIN.

ALSO—An Office in the Museum Building, corner of Market and Fourth streets. Enquire at the Museum. Nov. 27—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.
CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.
WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.
August 14—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1831.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
may 25.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART. }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:
JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.
M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

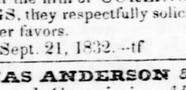
New Hardware Store,
NO 66. WOOD STREET.
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.
Pittsburgh, June 8.

NEW COACH



MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE.
SAM'L C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

SLEIGHING.

AN *Elegant Two Horse Sleigh*—from the North—of Modern and approved Model, and superior finish. Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
December 14—tf 170 Liberty street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.
DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware. DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.
June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Exchange Establishment,
NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,
Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
E. HALE, Dentist.
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.
E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
WHOLESALE
Earthen-Ware House,
No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,
Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.
STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞ Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
January 4, 1833.

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American
GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits,
Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

NOTICE—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hanneu, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
May 9 1832.—tf

Prints, Fancy Stationery,

SCHOOL BOOKS, VISITING AND PLAYING CARDS.

ENGRAVINGS of every kind constantly to be had at Sylvester's, corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of Stationery and School Books, together with various kinds of Toy Books; all of which will be sold cheaper than at any other place in Pittsburgh.

Print Dealers will be supplied at a large discount. Oct. 23

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE Dwelling of the Subscriber was entered last night, and property to the value of *One Thousand Dollars*, consisting of the following articles of Silver were taken:

1	Large Massive	Bread	Tray;
1	do	do	Coffee Pot;
1	do	do	Pitcher;
1	do	do	Sugar Bowl;
1	do	do	Wash Bowl;
1	do	do	Cream Jug;
1	do	do	Soup Ladle;
6	Silver Pint		Mugs;
17	do	Desert	Spoons;
11	do	Table	do
8	do	Tea	do
4	do	Salt	do
2	do	Butter	Knives;
1	Patent Lever double cased Silver Watch.		

All the larger articles of Silver Ware were manufactured by Fletcher and Gardner, of Philadelphia, with square base, and set on claw feet, with the initials of the manufacturers' names on the bottom, and are unusually heavy.

A small Counting Desk, containing a quantity of valuable papers, was also broken open, and a Note of $100, on the Branch of the U. S. Bank, Pittsburgh, taken therefrom.
WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
Allegheny, Dec. 13, 1832.

☞The papers of the city are requested to copy the above.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir; a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

Boswell's Life of Johnson—The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

The Signs of the Times; as denoted by fulfilment of Historical Predictions, traced down from the Babylonish Captivity to the present time; by Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, Author of "The Evidences of Prophesy:" in 2 vols.

The American Citizen; the Right of an American Citizen, with a Commentary on State Rights, and on the Constitution and Policy of the United States; by Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young persons to Read, containing Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations.

Chalmers' Political Economy; in connection with the Moral State, and Moral Prospects of Society; by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Dermot Mac Morrogh; or the Conquest of Ireland, an Historical Tale of the Twelfth Century, in four Cantos; by John Quincy Adams. Just received and for sale by
D. M. HOGAN,
No. 73 Wood street.
Dec. 14, 1832.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.
WILLIAM HAYS, }
JOHN SNYDER, } *Ex'rs.*
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

A Convenient Three Story Dwelling House, situated No. 29, in Fourth, between Market and Ferry streets, is offered for sale. The premises are convenient, and the central situation of this dwelling to the business part of the city, renders it a desirable property to any person wishing to purchase.
☞For particulars, apply on the premises.
Dec. 28, 1832.—1mcp

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a number of Tracts of first rate Land, situate about 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, in Cunningham's district, in Deer and Indiana townships, about from one half to three miles from the Allegheny river. The land, generally, is well timbered, with Walnut, White Oak, Hickory, Locust, &c.; well calculated either for grazing, tilling, fruit, &c; abounding in fine springs; Deer creek and Cedar run pass through part of it; Stone Coal has been discovered on some of it; several of the tracts have been tolerably well improved, the products of which are readily sold in the Pittsburgh Market. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on Mr. John Neff, who resides near the land, and will show it, and make known the terms of sale. Title indisputable. For further information, call on or address S. MILES GREEN, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa., or EDWARD B. DORSEY, near Alexandria, Huntingdon Co. Pa., Agents for the Executors and legal Representatives of Edward Bartholomew, deceased.
January 4—4w

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

☞LOOK HERE, FASHIONABLES!

YOU have, for a long time past, been inquiring of me for the New Style SWAG TOP CAPS. Now, take notice, I have this day received, from Philadelphia, a small lot of

SWAG TOP CLOTH CAPS,

Of various Colors and Sizes. Call soon, or "you'll be a day after the fair."
S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, or next the Exchange, St. Clair street.

☞ A large assortment of Common Caps, suitable for the country trade, for sale, Wholesale and Retail. Oct. 19

FOR NASHVILLE.

THE substantial and fast running Steam Boat BOSTON, J. Brickell, Master, will depart for the above Port, on the first opening of the River.

☞For freight or passage, apply on board, or to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.,
Jan. 15.—tf. *Water street*

Those who want the Highest Prize in Union Canal, No. 3, must apply at the corner of 4th and Wood, as Sylvester has made a "new arrangement" with the managers, by which it is agreed that the Highest Prize in Union Canal, 3, shall be sold from Sylvester's Pittsburgh Office.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The 'Despatch,' containing an official statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid. Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
S. J. SYLVESTER.
January 29, 1833.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

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1	10,000	10,000
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1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
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168	50	8,400
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15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Feb. 1, 1833.

Cincinnati Candles.

ON Consignment, 25 Boxes—dipped.
In Store, a few Barrels Sour Flour, which will be sold low to close sales.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 25, 1833.—3t

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE *Mediterranean* will leave on Sunday, for New Orleans.—Passengers may get on Board at Wheeling till Wednesday Morning.
M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
Feb. 1, 1833.—2t.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a *General Commission and Forwarding Business.*

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfection.
HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

STORE ROOM & CELLAR TO BE LET.—The large and convenient Store Room and Back Room adjoining, as also the Large Cellar, underneath No. 138 Liberty street, now in the occupation of G. Aldrich: to be rented for one year, from the first of April next. Possession to be had on that day; or, if desired, might perhaps be had on the first of March, or early in that month, by arrangement with Mr. Aldrich.

☞For terms, inquire at the office of the Subscriber, south side of the Diamond.
A. W. FOSTER.
February 1, 1833.—4w

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1833. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	200	5,600
168	50	8,400
112	20	4,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
Feb. 1, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

MUSIC STORE,
Number Nine Fifth Street,
THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tamborines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited. SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.
Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.
Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.
ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door check of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.
JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

POETRY.

THE GRAVE.—BY H. S. GIBSON.

When life's eventful scenes are o'er,
And hearts that throb'd have ceas'd to beat;
And smile which answer'd smile before,
When kindred looks of love would meet;
When all the kind affections here,
The heart could treasure, Hope could save,
Have left the mourner but a tear,
Then shed that bright gem o'er the Grave.

When they who wrong'd the swelling heart
Of injured virtue—who had felt
Submissive, wounded feelings smart,
When kindness could that bosom melt;
When they who hated half mankind,
And, coward like, would scorn the brave,
Mock'd greatness in another's mind—
Forgive—forgive them in the Grave.

When he who shafts of slander hurl'd
Against fair Virtue's spotless name,
Extracting venom from the world,
To poison Honor's deathless fame;
When he who stabb'd thy brother's breast,
And flew from Justice, like a slave,
Whom Life ne'er gave a moment's rest—
May Heaven forgive him in the Grave.

When they who wander'd o'er the earth,
In quest of 'trifles light as air,'
Lov'd nothing save the haunts of mirth,
And spent their days in trifling there;
Who mingled all their sordid joys
Together here, which folly gave,
Thus lavish'd all that death destroys—
Forget—forget them in the Grave.

When they who wear upon their breast
The conqueror's pride and Victory's stars—
'Neath dark plumes o'er their shining crest,
Ambition's, or false glory's scars;
Who delug'd smiling plains in blood,
Self-glory from the wreck to save,
And died, not for the country's good--
Behold their greatness in the Grave.

When they their banners wav'd on high,
And for their country grasp'd the blade,
Who fought, thus liv'd, thus learn'd to die,
And then in Glory's death-bed laid;
Who seas or fields of danger cross'd,
And fell, lamented by the brave,
That country's sense of honor's lost,
That could forget them in the Grave.

Ah! they, who, in the world of wo,
Sought Hope, (which like a shadow flies,)
Until, deceiv'd, so oft below,
They long'd for bliss beyond the skies;
When they who sunk beneath the strife
Of feelings which their death-blow gave,
Then ended here a weary life—
Who'd break their slumbers in the Grave?

Forgotten in the Grave be those,
Whose bosom knew not how to love;
Forgiven there be all our foes,
If we forgiveness hope above.
Let Memory her wild flowers spread
O'er those that sleep, the good and brave,
And may the virtues of the dead,
Descend not with them to the Grave.

How full of bustle, pomp, and show,
And poverty, this life of dreams!
Where humbled pride must bend so low,
When faithless fortune hides her beams:
Where purse-proud arrogance may be
Rais'd from the level of the slave,
So high—the world will only see
In him, their equal in the Grave!

SPEECH

OF H. M. BRACKENRIDGE,

Delivered at a Public Meeting, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 19th ultimo.

MR. CHAIRMAN—I am happy to find that we are assembled here to day, as citizens of the United States, and as citizens of Pennsylvania; and that we are about to express our opinions without regard to party differences, on subjects which we believe involve the common happiness and prosperity.

With respect to the resolution just offered, and which has been so unanimously adopted, I feel confident that the Union of the states *will be preserved*. I speak from a personal knowledge of the southern states, when I assert, that in the western portions, at least, of those states, *the attachment to the Union is as firm as it is to the north of the Potomac*. The western portions of the southern states have interests *as permanently distinct from the eastern*, as those of the north are supposed to have from those of the south. The western portions of North and South Carolina, as well as western Virginia, have distinct interests from the sea coast, and which must be reconciled before any effectual effort can be made for a severance of the Union. The house is divided against itself and cannot prevail. The western population is the most efficient; they are hardy yeoman, without whose concurrence the attempt will be vain. This has been firmly refused, and with such a drawback, the cause of nullification must be too feeble to accomplish its object. I rejoice it is so, for no spectacle can be more distressing than a civil war in our hitherto peaceful and prosperous land. It will be said, however, that although attachment to the Union, on the part of the farmers or yeomen of *the western parts of the southern states* is not to be shaken, either by intrigue or violence; yet, that in respect to the great interests of the middle, western, and northern states, *protected by the tariff*, they are pretty unanimous in their hostility; and that concession, soon or late, must and ought to be made to them, in order that the Union may be worth preserving.

Permit me, Mr. Chairman, to give an outline of the progress of public opinion in the United States, especially to the South, on the subject which seems at present to occupy exclusive attention. Allow me to give my opinion of the true policy of the American nation, that is, as to what constitutes THE GREATEST GOOD OF THE GREATEST NUMBER, AND OF THE GREATEST EXTENT OF TERRITORY.

My opinions on the subject of affording protection and encouragement to manufactures, by proper legislation, has been the result of much reflection and reading, as well as of observation in the different countries which I have visited. No country, of any great extent, can possess within itself the means of permanent and independent prosperity, as far as independence can be enjoyed by any one of the civilized nations of the world, without possessing, in a flourishing condition, the three great divisions in the employment of capital and labor—AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE. And where legislation is either necessary or advantageous to their establishment or protection, it must be afforded. There may be small communities of manufacturers without land to cultivate—fishermen, without manufactures, and planters, like some of the West Indies, in the same state of dependence; but this is not the case with the vast country occupied by THE AMERICAN NATION, which is a world within itself. It is true, that agriculture does not stand so much in need of legislation to encourage and foster it, by any direct enactments in its favor, because more simple in its operation, more agreeable and natural to man, and the capital—the soil, is not an artificial creation. Manufactures and commerce require the direct aid of the legislator, for the reasons opposite to those just mentioned. The advocates of the doctrine of *free trade* often cite the saying of the French merchants, to Louis the fourteenth—*laissez nous faire*—let us alone—the meaning of which was, let us propose the kind of legislation which is best for us, we are the best judges of our own interests—and when we need your assistance we will point out the mode in which it may be most effectually given! They meant to say, do not, of your own head, undertake to make laws for our benefit, but leave us to make them ourselves. And this only proves, that those engaged in agriculture, commerce, and navigation are the best judges of their own interests; and whether any, and what kind of legislation is best adapted to promote them.—When any of those great branches of national labor ask for protection, the presumption is that they need it, and the government should be cautious in withholding its aid; and if any of the other branches should be of opinion that advantages of a partial nature, or at their expense, have been granted, let them reflect that such is their mutual dependence and intimate connection, that the prosperity of any one of them must, in the end, be a benefit to the others; or its decline must, in like manner, be felt to their injury.

The study of Pitkin's statistics, first directed my attention to the importance of legislating for the protection of manufactures in the United States. Before the revolutionary war, we scarcely possessed the common mechanic arts, and it was long after the first act of Congress, passed for their encouragement, immediately after the federal constitution went into operation, that they could be said, in any instance, to have expanded into manufactures. It was, undoubtedly, the interest of Great Britain, to prevent us from engaging in manufactures, and her immense superiority in skill and capital, placed it in her power to crush any unprotected infant establishment that might be made. It was her policy to retain us in a state of dependence, and this coincided with the interest of her people. Hence the necessity of fostering manufactures, by the adoption of the very means which Great Britain had successfully resorted to, with the nations in Europe. The extraordinary progress made since the first law, drawn by Alexander Hamilton, in the year '91, (and which announces in its very title, to be for the encouragement of manufactures, as well as for revenue from imposts) up to the late war, is sufficient to satisfy any one, that what has hitherto been the settled policy of the government, was providently and wisely begun. Let us look at the census of the last, and of the preceding ten years, and see the vast accession to national wealth and independence, there exhibited, and which would not have been created but for the protection afforded—or, in a comparatively limited degree. The very circumstance of requiring a notice of the manufactures in the census, proves *that their success has been hitherto regarded as inseparably interwoven in the web of national policy*. It was the boldly asserted policy of Great Britain not to permit us to manufacture a *hob nail*—it was her policy to retain us as 'plantations,' as she was pleased to call the American colonies—that is, as *mere dependents on the more lucrative employment of labor, capital, and skill, at home*. And here I will remark, in passing, that is it not a little strange, that this very dependent state is that which certain portions of the southern states now appear so eagerly to desire! But the progress made by manufactures, during the late war, which gave a complete protection, although *incidentally*, (as is done by the present tariff of duties) the progress, during three years, was greater than it had been during the whole period which had elapsed from the commencement of the government. The return of peace, however, enabled British manufacturers, aided by their government, to crush many of them, to embarrass others, and to carry on a kind of war, which occasioned us more real distress, and which was felt by the farmer as much as by any other, than was experienced during the continuance of actual hostility. And, I verily believe, that if our system of protection were now entirely abandoned, our manufactures *could be destroyed in detail*; even the best established, by being singled out as the special objects of warfare.—They could be destroyed at the expense of a few hundred thousand pounds, which the British government would consider well expended, in aid of her manufacturing interest. I was present, during the debates in Congress, in 1816, and listened with great satisfaction to the southern statesmen, who had been the leaders of the war party, *and who were then zealous in carrying through a system of legislation calculated to secure the success that manufactures had attained during the war*. Manufactures, internal improvement, in short, the *American system* was then all the rage; and from the Potomac to the Mississippi, there appeared to be but one sentiment on the subject; a sentiment directly at variance with that which now prevails to the south. Not a word was said of the unconstitutionality of the tariff—will they admit that they were then *unanimously wrong?* Can we admit that they are now in the right? The commercial interest then took the opposite side—*and the navigation interest, a part of it is now with the south*. But, after the adoption of the tariff of 1816, an immense amount of capital, accumulated in commerce, was invested in manufactures; it would not be correct to say that this was done entirely on the faith of the supposed settled policy of the nation: for it was principally occasioned by the want of profitable employment in other investments; agriculture, in the northern and middle states, was overdone, and there was an unwillingness to invest in foreign stocks, if it could possibly be avoided. To a great extent, however, it is true that the tariff, or protecting policy, *was forced upon the northern states* by the statesmen of the western and southern portions of the republic. I then thought it wise, and I still think so; the more I have read and reflected, the more thoroughly have I been convinced of it. The loss of the carrying trade, in consequence of the general peace, the competition which sprang up suddenly in every track of commerce, at once threw millions of capital out of its wonted channel. The farming portions of the United States, that is, at least, nineteen twentieths of the agricultural population partook of this distress. It is true, the *planting* districts were more fortunate; they obtained, for a while, *enormous profits, which they perhaps thought would last for ever*. They were prosperous, and they could see the sufferings of their fellow citizens, and generously came to their relief. That extraordinary prosperity which then smiled upon them, has departed; they have been reduced to profits, in their agricultural pursuits, still much greater than that of the *mere farmer*, but much below those of the golden days of 1816. Instead of twenty-five cents for their cotton, they are now compelled to take twelve cents, which, in the comparison, is *no more than three times the amount of compensation the farmer receives for the same quantity of labor*. The simple truth is, the cotton plantation is no longer a gold mine; but the value of southern labor is made to approach a little nearer the general standard—*hinc illae lachrymae!*

I was then an observer of those occurrences, and was, as I am now, in the habit of thinking for myself, and in my own somewhat peculiar way. Although a resident for many years in the cotton growing south, where the tariff has been gradually, and in my opinion, most unreasonably and unjustly acquiring its present degree of public odium, *I have seen nothing to impair the correctness of the views presented in Congress by the southern statesmen in 1816*. I avow myself, in general, a friend to that mutual forbearance and concession, which has been the parent of nearly all our political blessings; yet, I think that the great majority of the United States, however disposed to treat with respect even the unreasonable demands of the minority, cannot, and ought not, to surrender the principle of protection, on which ONE OF THE GREAT BRANCHES OF NATIONAL INDUSTRY DEPENDS FOR ITS EXISTENCE. If we look to the principle, we find that it has been sanctioned by every Congress, from the first to the last; and by every Executive, from Washington to the present Chief Magistrate. If we look to the state of the country under its operation, we shall find that it has paid off, in fifteen years, a national debt which the most sanguine did not expect to see discharged in half a century; besides defraying, in the most liberal manner, all the expenses of the government, building ships of war, and constructing fortifications *for the benefit of posterity*. Does not this entitle it to some respect? Is there not some deference due also to those in favor of the tariff? What was the language addressed by the southern politicians, to those of the north, during the late war? The *majority of the American people*, said they, ought to rule—the minority should yield a respectful submission. This is republican doctrine. The greatest good of the greatest number, and of the greatest extent of territory, has been the maxim we have always acted on, and if we must now surrender it, we may as well *break up into such minute fragments as to render it impossible for any general place of legislation to produce local inequality in benefits or injuries*. Is there no concession due by the minority? According to the leading politicians of South Carolina, there is not. The tariff must be repealed, because *it is tainted with the principle of protection which they themselves infused into it!* Nothing but such an *ad valorem duty*, as will negative all idea of protection; that is, of giving a preference to the fruit of American industry over that of foreigners will now be tolerated.

The Constitution gives power to Congress to lay imposts, but it is said this must be done *in such a manner as to afford no incidental protection to American industry;* and yet the power to lay imposts is expressly withheld from the states; so that if Congress does not possess the power to legislate in favor of manufactures, it exists neither in the general nor state governments. But is there any thing in the Constitution which prohibits Congress from laying a duty of twenty-five per cent. on one article, and five per cent. on another? No—it is admitted there is not—but the *motive* of the legislature, the reasons which have moved him to enact the law, must be enquired into in order to determine its constitutionality! This kind of reasoning is not less singular than it is fallacious. It would be a waste of time to explain its absurdity, and yet it is the argument on which the unconstitutionality of the tariff rests! It savors more of a kind of fanaticism than of reason. I have marked the progress of this strange idea, for it is in fact of very recent origin in Congress. I believe it was not even hinted at in the debates of '16 and '24. The subject was then considered one of expediency, or policy; and I will add, that the idea of its being unequal in its operation, is also recent—the arguments against the protecting tariff being then chiefly drawn from its supposed effect in diminishing the revenue and encouraging frauds. For my part, I cannot discover the inequality of its operation on the consumer, whether he be in the south, north, or west; at least, its operation must be as unequal on the *farmer* as it is on the *planter*. No greater amount of revenue has yet been raised than was required by the exigency of the government. The valuation duty would require to be raised in some cases if it be lowered in others, so as to produce the necessary aggregate; so that in the end, the amount paid by each consumer would be about the same. But if by a judicious arrangement, another object of as great importance as the revenue can be accomplished, is it not wise to adopt it?

Is it not strange, Mr. Chairman, that the singular acuteness which sees a violation of the Constitution in the incidental protection afforded to manufactures by the tariff, can discover nothing unconstitutional in the navigation laws? Whence does Congress derive the power to protect American shipping? It proceeds from precisely the same source with that which is exerted for the protection of manufactures. In the one case, it is the power to lay imposts—in the other, to lay duties on tonnage; both of which are given to the general government, and surrendered by the states. In consequence of the power to lay a tonnage duty, Congress has gone much further than it has in favor of manufactures, for there is not only the incidental protection, but there is positive and express protection to the American built ship, to the American capital invested in it, and to American skill and labor employed. It has been our national policy, to secure as far as practicable, a complete monopoly. Why has there been no clamor against the navigation interest, or is the time for it not yet arrived? It would not be more unjust and unreasonable than that raised against the tariff, and I have little doubt *that it could be as easily excited, if a few popular leaders in Congress would raise the cry*. We *answer, all* argument of the southern planters against any temporary sacrifice in favor of American manufactures, would be equally applicable to the encouragement of American shipping—'let us enjoy the right to purchase where, and from whom we think proper.' Why do they not also say—'let us employ what ships we please to carry our produce to such market as we may prefer.' The day has not yet arrived when our wits will be taxed for arguments in support of obvious truths and good sense on this subject; but we know not how soon they may be. We all still concur in the propriety of fostering our shipping by legislation; considerations of policy and the national prosperity furnish a host of arguments in its favor; and yet, those in favor of manufactures, were once thought, by southern statesmen, quite as obvious and conclusive. And allow me to remark a circumstance which has struck me forcibly. We find, at this very moment, *the navigation interest arrayed on the side of the southern planters!* How does this happen? I remember well, the contemptuous sneers of the high minded, disinterested politicians of the south, who disdained to count the cost of the Union, when *national* honor and glory were concerned. I remember well, their contempt of the cold, and calculating occupants of the compting house. Bonaparte himself could not have looked with greater scorn on the notions of pedlars. Those selfish and interested men cried out against the embargo, and did not rejoice at the declaration of war, because their ships, capitals, and seamen, were about to be thrown out of regular employment, and ruin stared them in the face. And yet the shipping interest, and the planting interest now occupying opposite points of our immense territory, are united on this occasion against the farmer and the mechanic, who hold nineteen twentieths of the soil of the republic, and whose joint labors must, at last, form the only true basis of a permanent and prosperous external and internal commerce! The anti tariff presses in the northern cities, aided by British interest, if not by British gold, are decidedly the most formidable enemies of our manufactures. Facts and figures, such as are given by Mr. Carey and Mr. Niles, are answered in the south, by the few who have the courage to look at their writings, by bold assertions and by figures of speech. The northern opponents of manufactures adduce more plausible arguments and fallacies of more difficult detection. The southern politicians act with candor, they disdain to conceal their object—those of the north are insidious, and willing to concede something both in argument and in action. I again ask why those two interests, so remote in locality from each other, are, nevertheless, so intimately allied? It would be going too far to say, that the great southern planter, with whom the hostility to the tariff originated, and who has been but too successful in propagating his opinions, *looks on his plantation as his country*—but I feel less delicacy in saying, that the ship owner *considers himself at home wherever he can find the best employment for his ship*. His 'home is on the deep,' and not on the 'stedfast earth.'

Compromise and conciliation, where practicable, are blessed things; and I will go so far as to say, that the stronger ought to make greater sacrifices for this purpose than the weaker. But, I do most conscientiously believe, that much more than enough has already been conceded, and that concession has been made, *to what I conceive to be, the errors of southern politicians, and most injurious to us without being beneficial to them*. The fall in the prices of their staple commodities is the evil which afflicts them, and it is one which other causes than the tariff have produced, *and which free trade with Europe cannot remedy*. That foreign commodities have not come to them dearer, and many of their supplies even cheaper, in consequence of the tariff, has been demonstrated by facts and by figures of arithmetic. The low price and excellent quality of American *cotton* fabrics, of such general and vast consumption in the south, is, of itself, sufficient to compensate any advance on British manufactures, and this I have often heard them acknowledge. For my own part, *I believe that it is the true policy of the nation, to exclude by direct prohibition, the foreign manufacture of every article which we can reasonably expect to produce at home*. Unless the great sea coast planters must be excepted, I am convinced, it would soon be for the advantage of every portion of our country. The immediate expense to the nation might be considerable, but the recompense would speedily follow. For the correctness of this opinion, I need only refer to the experience of the late war, and our progress in manufactures during that short period. To those who look only to the present moment, I know it is in vain to address this language—it would be regarded by such as a ridiculous paradox, to say, *that they will ultimately pay dearly for the reduction in the price of such an article of the first necessity as salt*, but it is no less true! The proposition of Mr. Clay, last winter, appeared to me, to go as far with conciliation as I think admissible, without an entire surrender of the principle of protection.—If I did not think myself bound, by the character of our government, to respect the opinion of our brethren to the south, and, therefore, to give up something in my own—if I were legislating, unshackled, for *what I consider the great, paramount, and lasting welfare of the common people, I would give a complete monopoly of the market to every article we could produce among ourselves*, and in the establishment of which a profitable branch of industry might be gained; firmly convinced that the powerful effect of competition, among our intelligent, enterprising people, under a good government, would soon produce perfection and reduce the price. I would give free introduction to every thing we could not produce to advantage, although I would not go the length of Great Britain against free trade, and exclude articles which create an artificial demand, as in the case of tobacco, or sassafras, which might possibly tend to lessen the amount of gain in the foreign trade.

We have heard much of this phantom of *free trade*, and it has been boldly asserted in Congress, that Great Britain has of late become so thoroughly convinced of its advantages, that she has repealed many of her protecting statutes! Free trade, such as it exists throughout her own dominions, or between different parts of the United States, or throughout the great confine of China, is certainly desirable; but no such free trade can exist between different nations, until a universal revolution takes place throughout the world. But the assertion, that Great Britain has repealed any of her statutes, *so as to place foreigners on the same footing with her own subjects, is not correct*. Let any one look into the last edition of Chitty's Commercial Law, where these statutes are collected, and then judge for himself! England protects every branch of national industry which requires it, whether agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing. Her manufactures are protected by absolute prohibition, and by penalties both on the importer, and on the wearer of foreign fabrics, which might compete with her own. If she has relaxed in any instance, it is by imposing duties equal to the highest in our tariff, and this, in addition to the excise paid by the home production. And this is the British free trade, so loudly trumpeted in some of our northern sea ports! I am content to take the English policy for my guide, although I do not think it necessary to go the same length of complete and general exclusion. In the main, she has pursued the true course to ensure her prosperity, in the three great branches of national industry. The proofs of it are obvious: they need not be enumerated; and but for the expensive wars in which she has been engaged, and her immense national debt, she at this day would be the arbiter of the civilized world. For more than a century, she has steadily pursued her present policy, of protecting domestic industry, against foreign competition; and of considering the INTRODUCTION OF EVERY NEW BRANCH OF INDUSTRY AS A POSITIVE ADDITION TO NATIONAL WEALTH. Judging from what she can even now accomplish, in spite of the weight of debt which presses upon her, some idea may be formed of what she might do, if relieved from it. We had begun to follow the footsteps of England, almost unconsciously, and our advancement has been such as might have been expected. But, new lights have been shed on the subject of political economy, and no doubt England is well pleased to see them shed abroad throughout the world. Some of us are disposed to pull down the building which has shielded us, in order to try the experiment, how we can stand the winter out of doors. New lights have been shed on our Constitution, and the southern politicians have made the discovery, *that protective legislation has been impolitic and oppressive since the commencement of the government!* We have hitherto proceeded on the English plan, of protecting every branch of industry which required it. Have we denied any thing to agriculture, when it was asked? The sugar planters have been protected, and if the rice or cotton planters require protection, by securing to them an exclusive home market, it will not be refused. And up to the present hour, has not our country flourished? It would be ingratitude not to acknowledge it, and be thankful for it.

For whom, and for what territory is the American Congress called upon to legislate? It is for THE AMERICAN PEOPLE—it is for the extent of territory *commensurate with that which is embraced by the American Confederacy and Constitution*. It is not for the nation of South Carolina, for the empire of New York, or for the dominion of Virginia! I say it is for the *American People;* for it is that name which ensures peace, respect, and security from abroad, and gives tranquillity, wealth, and prosperity at home. I ask, who is it that constitutes that people, and in what soil, and territory, and pursuits are they to be found? We must look for them in the immense vallies of the Ohio and the Mississippi, to the north of the Potomac, and to the south of it, along the eastern slopes of the mountains. They are a nation of farmers, of mechanics, and merchants. They occupy a vast territory, greater than that of China, to which it bears a nearer resemblance in soil, climate, and susceptibility of population and internal trade, than to any other part of the globe. Where will the great mass of American population be found in future times? Will it be in the regions I have designated, or will it be along the Southern Atlantic coast, below the falls of the southern rivers? One half at least of that narrow zone consists of barren pine wastes, and in the remainder, the free and slave population is crowded in the flat lands of the rivers and sea coast, in a proportion, the one to the other, which gives rise to painful reflections. Poorly provided with harbors for foreign trade, they hold out as few inducements to manufactures, to the establishment of towns and villages, for home markets, or internal trade. And is this the seat of the American empire, to whose temporary convenience, pride, or jealousy, or caprice, the vast territory before described, must offer up a sacrifice of its best present interests, and brightest future hope? Must our national policy be so shaped as to please the great baronial planters of the south, or shall it be directed to the advancement of the prosperity of a great people, and of the millions and millions, who are destined to occupy the territory assigned them by a benign Providence? I answer no!—Congress must legislate for the American empire, and not for a *selvage* along the southern sea coast. While that selvage will gain nothing (it were well for it that its population were stationary) in twenty years, the western and northern divisions will obtain an increase of ten millions, and with a corresponding increase of influence and power; and it cannot be supposed that they will tolerate the existence of a petty independent state within their national limits, or suffer their great interests to be sacrificed to idle clamor, and pompous threats? No—they will combine to move onward in the fulfilment of their destinies. The internal trade of this vast country, supported by its farming and manufacturing population, will be as a thousand to one compared to its foreign commerce. This is the country and population, whose present and future interests are to be consulted in Congress; and not that of a plantation, or a West India Island, which fosters no domestic trade, and establishes no manufactories.

The supposed unanimity of the southern population, in their hostility to the tariff, has been referred to as a proof of its injustice, and of its oppressive character. I deny that they are unanimous—even in the city of Charleston, the tariff has its advocates, and has been ably defended. But, in the western districts, towards the mountains, it has many friends, and they are increasing. In Western Virginia, and in Western North Carolina, *the whole American system has a majority in its favor*. The hostility began on the seaboard, among the great planters, who could not bear the idea of a legislation in favor of manufactures and mechanics, whose fortunes were to be built up at their expense. To this narrow view of the case, no doubt much of that enmity is to be ascribed—narrow I call it, for it was not for the sake of a few individuals engaged in that pursuit; this Congress interposed, but on the great principle of fostering a branch of national industry, which would give profitable employment to capital—give a home market to the farmer and life and support to internal trade. The hostility of the south to this system, *began with the decline in the price of cotton, now almost universally admitted to be caused by the vast increase of production in this, and in other countries*. The immense drains upon the old portions of the southern states, to fill up the new, and twenty other causes, which will readily suggest themselves to those who have thought on this subject, have operated unfavorably in their march of prosperity. In looking about for a cause, the tariff happened to be seized upon—it might, with as much propriety, have been the Bank of the United States, or any thing else. There is a fashion in most things, among men—in their opinions, and theories as well as in their garments. The prominent politicians of the south gave the tone; they denounced the tariff, and it became the fashion to consider it the cause of any misfortune. Let any one candidly tell me how many persons in the south have formed opinions on the subject of the tariff *from their own unassisted reason?* The science of political economy has been called by some of our members of Congress, an *occult science*—it is indeed an *abstruse one*, and it is one in which a man of common information and good sense, may, without any impeachment of his understanding, acknowledge himself incompetent to decide. The people of the southern states are in the habit of reposing great confidence in the opinion of their statesmen, and, in general, they have well deserved it. The tariff has been denounced as partial, oppressive, ruinous, and recently unconstitutional; and, unfortunately, it is believed to be so, by people *whose interests are the same with those of the western and middle states*. Those statesmen, however, have presumed too much on that confidence, on another subject, and which I hope will serve to open their eyes, and enable them to think for themselves on the subject of the tariff. As they have nobly rejected some of the new doctrines, it is not improbable they may shortly reject the whole. The western portions of Virginia, and the Carolinas, whose populations form the bone and muscle of those states, are chiefly free whites; they are chiefly growers of grain, who do not disdain to hold the plough with their own hands. They have a smaller proportion of slaves, they are farmers and mechanics, like those of the west. They are too far from the sea coast, and their agricultural pursuits are not sufficiently extensive, for the simple operation of shipping their crops once a year, and receiving their supplies. They want markets near them; they want inland towns, and it is manufactures which must create them—they sell and buy as often as their means will justify, or require. They know the value of that action and reaction, of town and country, that circulation and radiation, which is the commencement of internal trade. Their soil admits of continued and contiguous population; and they are scattered over it, as small proprietors.—There are many circumstances which invite to manufactures, they have water power, they have a rapidly increasing population, which can scarcely date beyond the revolutionary war, and their country is adapted to the raising of provisions. This is the population to which the southern states must look as their physical force, their safeguard in time of war, and in time of peace. Their pursuits and permanent interests are in every respect different from that of the sea coast planter: this has always been felt, and has been visible in their Councils. To conciliate them has always been a matter of no little difficulty.

A member of the Virginia legislature, this winter, openly declared, that if there shall be a separation of the Union by the Potomac, there must be other separations, and that Western Virginia would go to Pennsylvania or Kentucky! The western parts of the southern states are with us on the subject of the Union instead of being led by their former leaders, they stand in opposition to them.—They will soon discover that they have interests as well as feelings in common with us.—

The great *sea coast planter* has had the address and good fortune to bring the western farmer, as well as the half farmer, half planter of the middle region, to espouse his cause. He patronizes no neighboring town or village of mechanics; on the contrary, it is his policy, as far as practicable, to secure a complete independence—*on the American system*—by having his carpenters, and blacksmiths, and coopers among his *own people*. He purchases up large tracts of territory, so that he may have as few white neighbors as possible. As to any reciprocal advantage to the neighboring country, he might as well be on an island one hundred miles from the main land. What has he to do with internal improvements, internal trade, or the American system? Nothing. Is this the case with the farmer of the west, at the distance of two hundred miles from the coast? A day of reckoning between them has arrived, and I look with anxiety for the result.

I cannot imagine any thing more illiberal than the attempt to cast odium on the protection afforded by the tariff, by regarding it as a tax, laid upon the nation, *for the benefit of an exclusive class of people, called manufacturers*. It would be nearer the truth to say, that it is levied for the benefit of a class of people called farmers. Take away the consumption, the market afforded by the towns of the U. States, whibh are composed of mechanics and manufacturers, and would the foreign demand, already supplied, afford a remuneration? It has been justly observed, by a gentleman who preceded me, that if the town of Pittsburgh were taken from the midst of the county in which it stands, the neighboring farmer might as well be in the deserts of Missouri! Every farmer knows, that as his market town increases and prospers, in the same proportion is the increase in the value of his farm and its products. His market must be near him—he cannot, like the planter, send his crop, once a year, to a distant country, and then await or anticipate the returns. If he were reduced to this necessity, he would have almost as few of the comforts and luxuries of life, as the half civilized Indian. There are no lands in the world more fertile than those of the Illinois, and corn is worth there, ten cents a bushel, and wheat only twenty-five, while foreign goods are worth twenty per cent. more than they are here! It is time for the farmers of the United States to awaken to a sense of their great interests, and not suffer the manufacturer to bear the odium and the burthen of the contest. They ought to come forward and claim the cause as their own, and to raise their voices throughout the nation, in favor of manufactures, internal trade, and internal improvements! For myself, I must say, that my inducement to come forward on this occasion, is, that my pursuits are those of a farmer, and likely to continue such; and I consider this a struggle between the farmer and the cotton planter. The cotton planter boasts of his comparative superiority, by the amount he contributes to foreign commerce; who can estimate the amount we furnish for domestic consumption? The greater part of the southern cotton is purchased by northern capital, as a remittance to pay for what we consume; and it would be as just to estimate the half million of dollars in furs, furnished by the Indian tribes, as a proof of their being greater consumers of foreign goods than the citizens of the state of Missouri!

An immense amount of capital, labor, and skill, is now employed in manufactures, and constitute a great portion of our national wealth. Withdraw this amount and will it not be instantly felt? Destroy but a single branch of industry, and will not its loss be perceived? Spain never recovered from the expulsion of the Moors, who carried away the most valuable arts and manufactures. France suffered, in like manner, by the revocation of the Edict of Nantz; and if England were now to destroy her manufactures, she would almost become a desert. In this country it has come to be one of those three great interests which distinguish the pursuits of independent nations, and it bids fair, in time, to raise us to a height of prosperity which no country has ever attained. In our colonial infancy and dependance, we might be simply agricultural, for the benefit of English commerce and manufactures; but this does not suit our manhood, it will not suit the state which we have attained, and still less, that which we are fast approaching. We have a vast territory, rapidly filling with people, and they must vary their occupations in order to be profitably employed. Throughout nineteen twentieths of the United States we do not cultivate cotton, and if we did, all Europe would not afford us a market. Our provisions have little or no vent in Europe, and *England, to whom we are still the best customer, has virtually excluded* them. It was justly remarked by Judge Baldwin, in his masterly production on the subject of the Tariff, *that a small manufacturing village afforded us a better market than a large West India Island!* Take away the protection now afforded, and the greater part of that wealth, which we now possess in manufactures, must be lost to the nation, or it must be employed in such a manner, as to derange the general economy, and injure other pursuits, without benefiting itself. The skill, the *instinct of the art*, as a French writer expresses it, worth a thousand capitals, in the mean time, will have been lost for ever. The thrill of joy we felt at the news of Perry's victory on the Lakes, are passed away; but there is one of its fruits which still remains with us. One of the British prisoners was possessed of the rare art of cutting glass—he was transferred to a manufactory in this city—his art became naturalised among us, and it is an acquisition, in my opinion, of greater national importance than the addition of half a million of acres of cotton land.

Entertaining these views of the subject, Mr. Chairman, it will not be thought strange that I consider the bill introduced by Mr. Verplanck, acknowledging the principle, but withholding the benefits of protection, as ruinous to our best interests, and to the future hopes of our country.

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.	par	*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank.	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	State bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica		Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5$	3
All other current,	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada,	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebec Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at Georget'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bank	½	State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin.	4 87 a 4.95
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70a4 70
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3.65 a 3.70
		Doub. Span.	15.25a15.30
		Do. Patriot	5 a 11-50

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,
NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes*, among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipzig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a stendy supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods*.

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS, situated in the Northern Liberties of

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1833.

☞ MR. BRACKENRIDGE'S SPEECH, which we could not before publish, will be found in our paper to day. It occupies much space, but will repay a careful perusal.

THE MERCURY AND THE MANUFACTURER.—We were amused with the silliness of the editor of the former of these papers, and the cunning of the latter, as displayed in their papers of Friday and Saturday last.

Mr. Gilmore lately made a speech in favor of Mr. Verplanck's *submission* bill. To prove that iron would be sufficiently protected by this new bill, he read a letter—from whom do you suppose, reader? From one of the Colemans, you would expect, or Dr. Shoenberger, or some other *American*, largely engaged in manufacturing iron. Not at all—it was a letter from *Mr. Canning, Minister of Great Britain*, to Mr. Adams, then Secretary of State!!!

The Mercury editor, with characteristic silliness, copies and inserts the whole of this letter. The editor of the Manufacturer had sense enough to perceive that this was too barefaced—a letter from the minister of Great Britain to prove that *our* manufacturers were sufficiently protected against the competition of *his* countrymen! This was too gross—the editor of the Manufacturer at once perceived that the people of Pittsburgh would see the absurdity of such evidence, and the weakness of a cause which could be only thus sustained, and very cunningly omits that letter, although it makes more than two-fifths of the whole speech.—We scarcely know which most to admire, the silly honesty of the Mercury, or the cunning of the Manufacturer.

MR. WILKINS' SPEECH on the bill to enforce the collection of the duties, is published in the Intelligencer of the 29th and 30th ultimo. We have read it with much satisfaction, although we think it badly reported. We were much pleased with his opinions in relation to protection. Some fears were entertained here as to his course on this subject, and we slightly partook of them; but we still had a 'lingering' faith in his adherence to Pennsylvania, and particularly Pittsburgh interests.—The rap he gives Virginia about the Western Insurrection was, perhaps, scarcely deserved. If the territory obtained was the scene of this agitation, and if it were proper to mention that circumstance, it might have been added, that the Inspector of the Revenue, the firm and faithful adherent of the General Government throughout that disturbance, was a Virginian by birth, that Governor Lee and General Morgan, who contributed so much towards the suppression of the insurrection, were Virginians, and that many of the leaders of the insurgents had never been citizens of that state.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the Pittsburgh Mercury of the 1st instant, is an anonymous communication, wherein it is stated that I have made a charge of 150 dollars per year, for the services of one of my children.

This, I admit, is correct in part; but as it may seem by reading the whole paragraph, and in the absence of the facts on which this charge is predicated, that I have made a charge for services not rendered, I deem the following brief statement necessary, and which I trust will satisfy the most fastidious.

Several years since, the Post-office Department made this office a place of deposit for blank books, twine, locks &c., for the use of the Post offices in the East part of Ohio, and the West part of Pennsylvania, but I never could learn what compensation was allowed for the distribution of those blanks &c. to Post Masters at whose offices they were deposited.—I therefore made no charge for this service until the last year; and when it is understood that a constant attention has to be given to the orders received for those blanks, and that I have had to keep a separate room from that in which the Post-office is kept, to contain them, no man disposed to do justice, will think my charge of 150 dollars a year extravagant for the use of a room and the attention of a person to fill the orders.

Had I charged for this service 150 dollars a year for four years, which I have not done, but to which I think I am in justice entitled to, it is clear that I would have had 450 dollars more than I have charged.

My son who performs this duty is going into his fifteenth year, and admitting that he can only read and write, he is as capable to do this business as an older person. Mr. Lynch himself has stated that a gentleman in a neighboring distributing office, charges, and has been allowed 400 dollars per year for the service of a daughter in the office, and I presume that Mr. Lynch's statement is correct, as he seems to have been a kind of inspector of Post-office accounts at Washington City. The reason then, why my *extravagant* charge, only, is published to the world is evident. Some other Post Masters have been more noisy in the support of certain political men and *measures* than I have been.

I would not trespass thus long on the reader's time were the publication to which this is a reply confined to this City where I am known, but as the Mercury may be read abroad, I deem it a duty I owe to myself and family to make the foregoing exposition of facts.

WM. EICHBAUM,
Post Master until the 1st of March next.

P. S. As the Post-office Department appears to have been so obliging as to furnish Mr. Lynch, or some of the persons who accompanied him to Washington City, with an inspection of my account and annual statement, I may in return, if same indulgence is extended to me in a year the or two hence, publish the charges of this office for that time, together with such other facts as may be interesting to the public. W. E.

[Other papers in this City friendly to justice, will please publish the foregoing.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, Monday, Jan. 28, 1 P. M.

Sixteen days later from England.

The news schooner Courier & Enquirer, arrived in town this morning at about nine o'clock, with newspapers furnished our Collector by Capt. Richardson of the ship Poland, which he boarded at sea yesterday morning.

We are indebted to the politeness of Captain Richardson for London Journals to the 23d, and Liverpool of the 24th ultimo. He sailed in company with the ship Napoleon, the packet ship of the 24th.

The siege of the citadel of Antwerp is the great object of interest in European politics. The accounts received from that place in London, bring down the operations to Thursday afternoon, the 20th December. Old Chasse still continued a gallant defence. By our extracts, it will be perceived that the Lunetto St. Laurent, in advance of the citadel, after resisting all the bombardments and assaults of the besiegers for eleven days, was undermined on the 13th, and on the morning of the 14th surrendered. The Lunetto was immediately occupied by the French, and some accounts say measures taken to connect it with their works, others that it was destroyed.

An official declaration of the Court of Prussia to the Germanic Diet, on the subject of Holland and Belgium, will be read with interest. That power and the other great powers of the continent may permit the capture of the citadel, but it is evident that any attempt to proceed one step further—aye, even to impose more onerous conditions on Holland than those already prescribed to her, will bring on a general war. Will France, after the enormous expenses she has incurred, the sacrifice of lives which the protracted defence of the citadel has caused, quietly withdraw her army without having made any actual progress towards an adjustment of those objects for which she took the field?

The King of Belgium has again a Ministry, that is, the old ones have resumed their former places. He is left to play a very unimportant part in those affairs which so much concern him.

The French papers have a report of the interference of the Emperor of Russia in the affairs of Turkey, which seems not altogether unfounded. The son of the Pacha of Egypt is, it is said, we know not with what truth, rapidly advancing towards Constantinople, and as the force which the Sultan can oppose to him is wholly inadequate, he has claimed and received the assistance of the Emperor Nicholas. A large Russian force is asserted to have assembled at Odessa, to be embarked forthwith for the defence of the capital. We are not told on what terms the Calmuck thus extends his parental arms over his ancient enemy; but the intelligence, whether true or false, has aroused the jealousy of Austria, and the assistance, if not already given, will be so strongly remonstrated against, that it is not improbable the Turk will be left to fight out the contest with his rebellious subjects.

From Paris there is nothing of an interesting character on the domestic politics of France—all is tranquil in that country.

From the New York Papers of January 30.

By the arrival of the ship Florida, Capt. Griswold, from London, we have advices from that city to the evening of 27th of December, five days later than former dates. These papers inform us that Antwerp, after a siege of twenty six days, during which time the fortress was literally—

——girded with a waiste of iron,
And hemmed about with grim destruction,

has capitulated to the French.

According to the London Globe of the 26th ult. the majority of the reformers elected in England alone will be 257, which with those elected from Scotland will, it is estimated, swell to 300.

Sir John Dalrymple has been returned for the county of Edinburgh. This says the Globe, is by far the greatest victory the reformers of Scotland have obtained. The Dundases have at last been beaten, although the Duke of Buccleuch was at their head. They had been masters of the representation of the county for above sixty years—quite long enough for one family.

The French papers contain no articles of importance beyond those relating to the fall of the citadel of Antwerp.

Letters from Paris intimate that the return of the French army will be postponed until the principal forts on the Scheldt are in their possession, and that the King of Holland will not deliver them up until compelled to do so by force of arms.

The intelligence from Madrid, is as usual, vague and contradictory. Count d'Ofalia arrived at Bayonne on the 13th Dec. on his way to the Spanish capital.

Advices from Lisbon are to the 12th of December only. Miguel's Gazette contains numerous letters of thanks for patriotic donations, further lists of gifts for the army and numerous promotions.

A bulletin from the army before Oporto, of Dec. 8th, says:—'Yesterday our artillery sunk three ships belonging to the rebels, which attempted to enter the bar.'

From Oporto, the accounts come down to the 15th, inclusive. From these statements which reach us through the English Tory papers, the situation of Don Pedro and his followers is apparently hopeless. Without money or provisions, hemmed in on all sides, and exposed to the cannonading of the batteries constructed by Don Miguel, his men dissatisfied and threatening to throw down their arms, the ex-Emperor of the Brazils seems to have no course left but to sue for permission to escape. At the same time a circumstance is mentioned which, if founded in fact, would lead to the supposition that some negotiation is pending between the brothers. After, and as it is said, in consequence of a conference between Sir J. M. Doyle and General Santa Martha, a steamer was despatched to France for the declared purpose of bringing Donna Maria to Portugal. Has Don Miguel consented to marry his niece? inquires the London Albion; and is her father so humiliated in his principles and views, as to have supplicated for this unnatural alliance?

We do not know how the Judiciary Bill will be received in South Carolina, but the Jeffersonian, the nullification paper in Richmond, declares that it "constitutes General Jackson Monarch of the American Empire"—that "if the Bill passes, a hundred thousand swords will leap from their scabbards." It calls upon South Carolina to resist unto death—and "that in fifty days, Virginia will bring to the field to her support twenty thousand bayonets, wielded by men whose cry will be, liberty or death!" and if such is the language of the nullifiers in Virginia, what will be said by the nullifiers of South Carolina? What madness!—*Alex. Gaz.*

From Virginia, we learn that on Friday last, (25th) the Gov. of the State communicated to the Legislature, in a Message teeming with accusations against the General Government, the proposition from South Carolina for a Convention of the States to revise the Constitution; a very different thing from her Ordinance and Replevin Laws (by the way) had it been resorted to at first, but too late when mingled up with, and made part and parcel of that batch of legislation. We have no room for the Message at present, but shall publish it hereafter, with the concurrent or counter manifesto which, in all probability, it will draw from the legislature.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Petersburg Intelligencer states that the locomotive engine of the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad Company "brought to the North Spring, on Thursday, 17th ultimo, the heaviest load it has yet carried any distance on the Rail road. There were ten wagons and one coach, loaded with 104 bales of cotton, about two tons of tobacco, and sundries, and fifty persons, including passengers, and men connected with the train. The whole mass in motion amounted to about 38 tons. The engine experienced no difficulty in setting in motion and dragging this ponderous load, except in ascending a grade of 30 feet per mile, which it overcame at a speed of about three miles per hour. On a level it averaged ten miles an hour."—*Balt. Amer.*

Secession.—We are glad to see that the doctrine of *constitutional secession!* is about to be exploded. The phrase itself implies a gross solecism, and it is time we should hear no more about it. Mr. Miller, of S. C., in the Senate, addmitted that a talk about seceding constitutionally, was nonsense. He has advanced one step. We hope he will next examine *constitutional* nullification, and perhaps he may come to the same conclusion.—*Alex. Gaz.*

The Butler Repository, a Jackson paper, says—'Mr. Gilmore spoke against the amendment, and is warmly in *favor of a reduction of duties, to the revenue standard.* Our principles are different from Mr. Gilmore's, with regard to this momentous question.'

Later from Virginia.—Private letters from Richmond written on Saturday evening (26th) inform us, generally, that the Resolutions concerning the Proceedings of S. Carolina, &c. which passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, had also passed the Senate, with an amendment for appointing a Commissioner to proceed to South Carolina, to request of that State a suspension for a time of the execution of her Ordinance, &c.—that the House of Delegates had *concurred* in this amendment; and that B. Watkins Leigh, Esq. being appointed the Commissioner (or Delegate) under this Resolution, had forthwith proceeded on his mission.—*Nat. Intel.*

Mr. Calhoun.—Those who knew Mr. Calhoun in the days of his political virtue, must remember that he was one of the most straight-forward, unhesitating, erect speakers that have appeared in our public councils. Clear in his object; plain and direct in his means of reaching it; he never betrayed any vacillation or infirmity of purpose, nor any difficulty in explaining it. Mark the difference in this fallen patriot! In this first speech in the Senate, we see him—alas how pitiable!—agitated, embarrassed, faltering; saying and unsaying, advancing and receding; offending, or fearing to offend, and apologizing, all in a breath. He presents the picture of a man of high sentiments and strong faculties, laboring under a weight which impedes his action and confounds his intellect. Some "horrible imaginings" hang on his better nature as he approaches "the step on which he must fall down, or else o'erleap.—*Com. in Nat. Gaz.*

The House of Representatives of Rhode Island passed a resolution, on the 24th ult. ordering all the masonic corporations in that state to appear at the next session of the General Assembly, to show cause why their charters of incorporation should not be declared forfeit.—*Balt. Pat.*

Fulfilment.—In Mr. Webster's second speech, in reply to Mr. Hayne of South Carolina, upon Foot's resolution, is the following passage, in reference to Mr. Hayne's allusion to "Banquo's Ghost," and the "Murdered Coalition." How literally the prophesy has been fulfilled!

"Those who murdered Banquo, [Calhoun, &c.] what did they win by it? *Substantial* good? *Permanent power? Disappointment, rather, and sore mortification*—dust and ashes—the common fate of vaulting ambition overleaping itself! Did not even handed justice, e'er long commend the poisoned Chalice to their own lips! [The quarrel between Jackson and Calhoun and his friends.] Did they not soon find that for *another* [Martin Van Buren] they had "filled their mind?"—that their ambition, though *apparently* for the moment *successful*, had but put a *barren sceptre* in their grasp? Aye, sir,

"A barren sceptre in their gripe,
"Thence to be wrenched by an *unlineal hand*.
"No son of their's succeeding."

The Virginia Legislature has closed its useless and officious labors on South Carolina Nullification, by sending B. W. Leigh, Esq. as a Missionary of Peace to Governor Hayne.—*Balt. Pat.*

We understand that the Committees on Internal Improvement, appointed by the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, arrived in this city on Saturday evening last for the purpose of examining the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and of ascertaining the situation of the localities between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, in order to enable them to decide upon the practicability of conducting both the Rail road and Canal along that distance, conformably to the plans recommended by the Resolution of the General Assembly at its last session. The Committee were to have left this city yesterday, accompanied by a delegation from the Directors of the Railroad Company. We anticipate the most important results from this judicious step on the part of the Legislature. It will at least lead to a correct understanding of this matter, and we feel every confidence that the wisdom and justice of the representatives of Maryland will be exerted to sustain the dignity and great interest of the State, in reference to it.—*Balt. Pat. Jan. 28.*

The January number of the African Repository is received. It furnishes no later intelligence from the colony of Liberia. Its contents are a "Review of Landers' Expedition;" a defence of the character and objects of the Colonization Society, against the objections not only of its opponents, but of some of the vehement advocates of abolition; and a number of documents concerning the prospects and resources of the Colony, and the funds and affairs generally of the Society.

Among these documents is a report, offered by S. H. Smith, Esq., chairman of the committee to whom was referred the subject of inquiring into the proper means of improving the agriculture of the Colony. It was adopted by the Board of Managers in November last. The plan is simple—consisting of six several suggestions. I. It offers premiums, of *fifty dollars each*, to the colonists who shall raise respectively the largest quantity of indian corn, rye, wheat, rice, and sweet potatoes, and the like sum to the person who shall first break to the plough two yoke of native oxen, and prepare with them, by ploughing, five acres of land for the cultivation of corn. II. It directs the purchase (to a limited amount) of peach, plum, cherry, and apricot stones, and fruit trees of the like kinds, apple trees, and grape vines, horticultural seeds, including those of melons, seed indian corn, wheat, rye, and rice, and Chili wheat—to be sent to the Colony and distributed among the colonists with instructions to the agent to superintend the results. III. Bounties are offered for the importations, until the 1st of January, 1834, and in limited amounts, of ploughs, and mules, and other domestic animals. IV. It directs the purchase of $500 worth of ploughs, harrows, scythes, &c. to be sent to the Colony and sold at a profit of 20 per cent. over cost and charges. V. It directs the purchase of $500 worth of working mules, to be sold in the Colony by public auction. VI. It directs the establishment of a garden at Liberia, to ascertain what useful plants, native and indigenous, can be raised, and to determine the best modes of cultivation—the expense, until further appropriations by the board of Managers, to be limited to $500.

To the report is appended a request for its publication in this country, that the friends of the Colony may supersede the necessity of drawing of the funds of the society for the necessary articles—by such donations as their means and dispositions may justify.—*Balt. Amer., Jan. 22.*

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Williams, Mr. JOSEPH DESCHAMP, Merchant, of Louisiana, to Miss ANNA BORIE, of Pittsburgh.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for some time in one of the most extensive Institutions of New York, intends opening a Private School for Boys, in Rogers' Row, Allegheny, on the first of April.

He will constantly endeavor to promote thorough scholarship, purity of morals and propriety of manners in those committed to his charge.

Strict and impartial discipline will be uniformly maintained. The number of pupils will be *limited*.

	Terms per Quarter.
Latin and Greek,	$8 00
French,	5 00
English (Penmanship, Arithmetic, Rhetoric, Geometry, and Natural Philosophy, payable in advance)	6 00

WM. HOWARD VAN DOREN.

He would respectfully refer parents, for further information, to ☞

The Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.—Pittsburgh,
" Wm. B. Lacey, D. D. "
" F. Herron, D. D. "
" T. B. Dallas, Esq. "
Rev. L. Halsey, D. D., Allegheny,
" J. F. Halsey, A. M. "
" E. Y. Buchanan, A. M. "
S. Colwell, Esq.

February 5, 1833.—wi3m

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
10 bales Cuba TOBACCO;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

50 BBLS. OLD WHISKEY;
30 do. Common do.;
33 do. American Brandy, good quality;
50 bbls. S. F. Flour, for family use;
200 bbls. No 1, Salt, (old and dry.)

For sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5.—6t.

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

Boy and Girl's Library, No. 4.

CONTAINING Sunday Evenings, or an easy introduction to the reading of the Bible. Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Feb. 5.—2t. 44, Market street.

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

HARDWARE.

M'KIM & MASLIN, No. 248 Market street, Baltimore, and MASLIN & Co. No. 4 North Third street, Philadelphia, are receiving, this spring, a large and handsome assortment of Hardware, Cuttlery, Saddlery, Edge Tools, Anvils, Vices, &c. &c., selected by one of their partners, now residing in England, at the *lowest Cash Prices*, which they offer to their friends and purchasers generally, at reduced prices, for cash or approved paper.

Feb. 5, 1833.—JawtIA.

New Works.

RECOLLECTIONS of Mirabeau, and of the two first legislative assemblies of France. By Etienne Dumont, of Geneva, 1 vol. 8 vo.

2. Prince Puckler Muskans' tour through England, Ireland, France, Germany, &c. &c. in the years 1828—29; with remarks on the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and anecdotes of distinguished characters. 1 vol. 8 vo.

3. Encyclopedia Americana, vol. XII.

4. History of Spain and Portugal, vol. 3, being No. 20 of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1833.—3t.

SEGAR LEAF TOBACCO.

50 BALES Kentucky Leaf Tobacco, of a good quality, suitable for the manufacture of Segars.

10 Seroons Cuba Leaf Tobacco—Will be sold at reduced prices to close consignments.

JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5.—3t. *No. 38, Water street.*

NOTICE.

JAS. E. BREADING, John Taylor, William Hogg, and George Hogg, having associated themselves together in the Wholesale Dry Goods Business, under the firm of

BREADING, TAYLOR & Co.
(*Successors of Trevor & Breading,*)
NO. 77 WOOD STREET,

Will keep constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS*, by the package or piece, on accommodating terms.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call, and examine for themselves. Feb. 5.—w6mo.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received, by the subscriber, until 15th inst., for the following work, at the Water Works, viz:—For the erection of a Boiler Stack, in the new Engine house, to include all materials necessary to complete the job.

For paving the Area within the Engine house, including materials.

For iron railing in the Engine house, agreeable to a draft or plan thereof.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing the Coal that may be required for the Water Works, for one year, from 1st of April next.

ROBERT MOORE,
Feb. 5.—2t. *Superintendent.*

AN ORDINANCE.

Concerning the Assessment and Appropriations of the City Taxes, for the year 1833.

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the amount of moneys to be collected upon the persons, possessions, trades, and property, of the city of Pittsburgh, made taxable: together with the moneys now in the Treasury, as well as all moneys arising from rents, fines, forfeitures, licenses, &c. &c. shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated in the following manner, viz:

No. 1.—Salaries of City Officers, to wit:

Mayor	$500 00
Treasurer	500 00
Wharf Master	400 00
Street Commissioners	730 00
Clerk of Market	100 00
High Constable	200 00
City Constables	600 60
Clerks of Councils	300 00
Bell Ringer	80 00
Messengers	50 00
Assessors	60 00
Recording Regulator	200 00
Superintendent of Water Works	900 00
Total No. 1,	$4,620 00
No. 2 for cleaning paved cartways	$2,075 00
3 Collecting and lost taxes	1,000 00
4 Credits for old paving	150 00
5 Stationery and fuel	100 00
6 Wh'vs & land. on Monongahela	400 00
7 Repairing streets	1,000 00
8 Grading and paving cartways	4,140 00
9 Interest on city loan { bal. 1832, 904 / am't 1833, 8,300 }	9,204 22
10 Redemption & int. of City Bills	100 00
11 Water Works	12,000 00
12 Contingent Fund	5,164 17
13 Fire engine and Hose comp.	3,000 00
14 Outstanding warrants	6,967 33
	$49,920 72

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1833.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.

WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.
February 5—3t

EDUCATION.

AT the solicitation of a number of friends, a Clergyman, living in a pleasant village in an adjoining county, will take charge of a class of eight or ten boys of from eight to twelve years of age. They will be boarded in his own family, and be constantly under his own care and direction, and will be taught the usual branches of English Education, and the Latin and Greek languages, if desired. Application must be made within two weeks. Enquire of the Editor.
Jan. 29, 1833.—3t.

AN ORDINANCE,

Authorizing the Mayor to borrow the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the Mayor of the city be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, and to issue therefor certificates under the seal of the corporation, of one hundred dollars each, or more, at the election of the loaner, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable half yearly at the Bank of Pittsburgh, except so much as may be borrowed in Philadelphia, the interest of which shall be paid semi-annually at the Schuylkill Bank, in the said city; and the certificates so issued shall be signed by the Mayor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be severally transferable by the subscribers or their legal attorneys, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsement thereon, at the office, and in the presence of the Treasurer of the City for the time being, and shall not be paid or reduced by the City, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the 1st day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty. And the money so borrowed shall be paid to the Treasurer of the City, and applied by him to the payment of warrants drawn on account, and for the further extension of the city water works exclusively.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That the faith, credit, funds, revenue, and corporate property of the city be, and the same are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum hereby authorized to be borrowed as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1833.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.

WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.
February 5—3t

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26. Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette and Louisville Advertiser will each insert the above to the amount of $4. Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

I Want to Rent

MY little, neat, genteel, well finished, and comfortable TAVERN HOUSE, on Wall street, to a smart capable man to conduct it, and able to pay the rent, (promptly,) and furnish it well. None other need apply to
J. W. BREDEN, Wall street, or to
L. CLARKE, next door below.

N. B.—The house will be completed about the 1s January, 1833, and a stable and large back lot will, or can be added, if required.
Louisville, Jan. 29—w3t

Steam Boat Building.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are carrying on the above business, in the Yard formerly occupied by John Cock, in the Borough of Bridgeport, on the Monongahela river, where those who will give them a call may rest assured that their business will be attended to with punctuality, and in a good and workmanlike manner.

JOHN S. PRINGLE,
LEONARD LANEHART,
JAMES P. McDONALD.

JOHN COCK, Architect.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette and Louisville Advertiser will please insert the above 3 times, and charge this office. January 29—3t*

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No.

5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
5000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

Havanna Coffee, and New Mackerel.

RECEIVED, per Steamer Juniata, on Consignment,
20 bags Bright Green Havanna Coffee;
25 bbls. Fresh No. 2 Mackerel;
25 do. do. 3 do.;
69 do. do. 1831 2 do.; in good order, and will be sold unusually low. Apply to
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
January 29—4t

Another 'Waterloo' Victory!!!

EVERY opponent *'decisively'* vanquished!!!—Sylvester has again sold the *Highest Prize*, to a gentleman in New Orleans, 20,000 dollars, Union Canal Lottery, No. 1, for 1833. After this *'total defeat,'* what rival will dare show himself before *'the Wellington'* of the day. In the mean time, *Adventurers* cast your *'eyes'* on the following Capitals, and direct your *'steps'* to the corner of 4th and Wood. 30,000, 20,000, 6,000, 5,000, 20 of $1,000, any of which may be had for the small sum of 10 dollars, if applied for before the 8th of February next. Jan. 29, 1833.

New Novel, by Mrs. Trollope.

THE Refugee in America: a novel: by Mrs. Trollope, author of the Domestic Manners of the Americans: in two volumes. For sale by
JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Jan. 29.—3t. 44, Market street.

BOOK OF BEAUTY.

HEATH'S Book of Beauty, for 1833, with nineteen beautifully finished Engravings, from Drawings by the First Artists. Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Jan. 29.—2t. 44, Market street.

Flax Seed, and Tanners' Oil.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

48 BARRELS Prime Tanners' Oil;
7 do. Flax Seed Oil;

For sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
January 29—4t

New Works.

BREWSTER'S *Letters on Natural Magic;* addressed to Sir Walter Scott, with engravings, complete in 1 vol.; being the 50th of the Family Library.

Bayard's Exposition of the Constitution of the United States; a brief exposition of the Constitution of the United States; with an Appendix, containing the Declaration of Independence, and the articles of Confederation, and a Copious Index: by James Bayard.

The Refugee in America—a Novel: by Mrs. Trollope, Author of 'Domestic Manners of the Americans:' in 2 vols.

Northanger Abbey—a Novel: by Miss Austin, Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' &c. &c., with a Biographical Notice of the Author: in 2 vols.

Just received and for sale by
D. M. HOGAN,
January 29—3t 73 Wood street.

Pittsburgh Seminary
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts.

THE want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neigboring places.

The object of this seminary is to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character; to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instruction: for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology, Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

English branches,	$8 00 per qr.
(Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No pupil engaged for a shorter period than two quarters; first quarter to be paid in advance. One month's notice to be given previous to withdrawing a pupil.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Western University, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, will give lectures on Astronomy. Competent masters are engaged for the different branches.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D:
Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.
Rev. C. Avery,
Dr. P. Mowry,
J. M. Snowden,
H. Holdship,
J. D. Davis,
N. B. Craig,
Hon. H. Denny.

Feb. 7.—tf.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

WRITTEN Proposals, accompanying a plan for building a Permanent Bridge over Little Beaver Creek, at Little Beaver Mills, in Columbiana county, Ohio, will be received, at or before Friday, the fifteenth day of February next: the Span is about one hundred and ten feet between the abutments; the building will be required to be well done, in all its parts, with a good roof, &c. For further information, those persons desirous of undertaking that building, would do well to call and examine the premises; and further, if no agreement is entered into for the building of said Bridge, before the said 15th day of February next, that on that day it will be set up at public sale, at the house of John Wiley, near the site of said Bridge.

THOS. FOSTER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
JOHN SMITH,
JOB HARVEY,
CHRISTOPHER BOWEN.
Building Committee.

Attest—THOS. MOORE, Sec. to said Committee.
January 1, 1833.—t15thF

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Fourteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1833.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances, and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1832.—tf.

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of

Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla:
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B.—Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of DUNN & O'NEIL, are desired to call and settle their accounts immediately, as legal means will soon be taken for their collection; and all persons having claims against the said firm, are notified that an assignment has been made, for the use of all the creditors, and they are requested to present their accounts for settlement. All persons, wishing to settle, are desired to call upon Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., in the Diamond, or on the subscriber, in East Liberty, either of whom can inform them of the terms of the assignment.

WILLIAM JOYCE,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1832. *Assignee.*

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spiting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

E. HALE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop.
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission. Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

Read This!

THE Proprietor of a large Body of land in the West, and in a very healthy region of country, wishing to settle it, would give one or more persons, of respectable character, skilled in farming, and particularly in grazing all kinds of Cattle and Sheep, very advantageous terms to act as agents, and partners in a joint Grazing, and perhaps Milling concern, for which the property is peculiarly adapted, affording a rich and extensive range, a good market, available Water Power, and an abundance of Stone Coal. None but those who can produce undeniable testimonials to their character and qualifications need apply; but it is believed that any person, qualified as above, and making early application, *in person*, if practicable, at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, will have it in his power to enter upon a business of certain and great profit to the enterprising.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1832.—tf.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back bnildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage: about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Heron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They giv their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness. Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical: takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Bells Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,

WM. B. LACEY.

October 2, 1832.—1ysw

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 15 1829.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

PENN STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, fronting on Penn street, above Hand street; being part of the Fort Fayette Lots. The Lot is 26 feet 7½ inches in front, by 60 feet deep. The House and Office erected thereon, and now rented for $156 per annum. Possession may be had on the first of April. For title, terms, &c. apply at No. 55 Market street.

An indisputable title will be given, and payments accomodating.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Two Building Lots,

ON THE TURNPIKE—NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

For further information apply to

JAMES S. CRAFT.

Jan. 1, 1833.—3mw.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—the business of the firm will be settled by James Adams, Jr.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.
W. H. DENNY.

January 1, 1833.

JAS. ADAMS, JR.

HAVING purchased the interest of Wm. H. Denny in the late firm, continues the *GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* at his Ware House, Water street.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes;

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ¼ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B. IRWIN.

September 18.—tf